

## ON DUTY AGAIN

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL  
AGAIN WITH BRITISH ARMY.Celebrates His Arrival at Chievely  
Camp by Telegraphing a Personal  
Review of the Situation.

BOERS ARE IN STRONG FORCE

THEIR POSITION ACROSS THE TU-  
GELA ALMOST IMPREGNABLE.Lady Smith Said to Be Sorely in Need  
of Assistance, Which Cannot Be  
Given for Many Days.

ENEMY STRONGLY INTRENCHED

BOTH IN NATAL AND IN FRONT OF  
GEN. METHUEN'S ARMY.Disaffection of the Dutch in Cape Col-  
ony and Other British Territory  
Increasing Rapidly.

LADY SARAH WILSON FREE

EXCHANGED BY BOERS FOR A NO-  
TORIOUS HORSETHIEF.Immense Stores of Food at Pretoria—  
Proclamation by Queen Victoria  
—How Churchill Escaped.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 4:30 a. m.—Winston Churchill's arrival at Chievely Camp is perhaps responsible for some overcoloring of the gravity of the situation, but all today's news conveys the impression that Buller may be intending another attack upon the Boer position. Certainly the Boers are not inactive. At both Modder river and the Tugela, they are said to be strengthening their forces and extending defense works, which in both cases are seemingly almost impregnable.

As showing the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, a correspondent of the Daily News at Cape Town, under date of Dec. 21, announces that "General Buller is coming to Cape Town to meet Sir Charles Warren and then both will go to Modder river." As five battalions of General Sir Charles Warren's fifth division are said to have gone to Natal, his arrival at Pietermaritzburg on Dec. 25 seemed natural. He is now at the front with his staff.

Dispatches from Chievely indicate that General Buller's forces will remobilize at Pietermaritzburg before attempting another advance. Doubtless he would be glad to retrieve the Colenso reverse before the arrival of Lord Roberts, yet he is hardly likely to attempt another frontal attack. It is more likely that he is preparing for defense should the Boers make an advance movement. Mr. Churchill's reference to Ladysmith may imply that the situation of the garrison is more desperate than has been supposed. The Boers continue fortifying the hills commanding the town. General White, however, telegraphed that all was well in Ladysmith on Dec. 26.

A DEADLOCK.  
Competent military critics in London regard the campaign as at a complete deadlock at the present, owing to the dispersal of the British forces and the lack of adequate transport. They believe it will be many weeks before Lord Roberts is able to reorganize and to make an effective movement. The Boer trench work is so good that it enables the enemy to hold a long line with very few men, and to travel great distances under perfect cover, so as rapidly to reinforce any point attacked.

The Times, which comments editorially on the severe strain, says: "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that our troubles are due to the unreality of the presumably practical lessons given in the maneuvers at Aldershot."

Dispatches from Modder river represent Dutch disaffection in West Griqualand as growing very serious. In some towns the entire Dutch population has joined the Boers. The rebels have formed a laager at a point about thirty miles west of Modder river camp. It is also announced that the Boers have raised the siege of Kuruman, and have all withdrawn to Magersfontein.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, under date of Friday, Dec. 22, says: "Anxiety regarding the attitude of the colonial Dutch is steadily growing. They make no effort to conceal their sympathy with the two republics, and the only question now is whether, if the military situation is not changed, they will keep from open rebellion. Even in districts that have not been visited by the Boers in the eastern part of the province the Dutch farmers are riding about armed. This is the case also in districts only fifty miles from Cape Town, where a seditious movement is being propagated. The British forces are inadequate to guard one thousand miles of communications."

EXCHANGED FOR A CONVICT.  
A dispatch to the Times from Mafeking, dated Monday, Dec. 11, by way of Mochudi, Tuesday, Dec. 19, says that Lady Sarah Wilson, aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, who was captured by the Boers while acting as correspondent for a London paper, has arrived there, having been exchanged for Viljoen, a notorious horsethief and convict.

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Cape Town: "Herr Schlesinger, an agent of the New York Equitable Assurance Society, who has arrived here from Pretoria, says the Boers possess immense stores of food imported by speculative capitalists under a belief that mining would be allowed during the war. He says also that there were thousands of spectators at the Pretoria railway station when the British who were captured at Nicholson's Nek detained. The people were ordered by the Boer commandant to bare their heads and they did so. The British, astonished, returned the salute."

A dispatch to the Times from Pieter-

maritzburg, dated Dec. 21, says: "A strong suspicion exists here that the ostensibly innocent bill of lading furnished by German steamers arriving in Delagoa bay really concealed contraband and the local newspapers are urging a more rigid examination of cargoes."

A special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing from Sterkstroom, Cape Colony, Thursday, Dec. 21, says: "Strong measures are necessary to check the hostile feeling among the Dutch colonialists, whose sedition is shown in the removal of railway bolts, the obstruction of bridges and culverts and attacks upon solitary horsemen. Disaffection is bound to increase unless immediate reinforcements are forthcoming. The loyal Dutch and British settlers are becoming alarmingly impatient."

WAR OFFICE ADVICES.  
The War Office here yesterday received the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 26:

"There is no change in the situation. Methuen reports that the enemy's force has increased and is engaged in intrenching three and a half miles from his outlying pickets. Methuen reconnoitered with two squadrons of mounted infantry for two miles along the line and drew the fire of four guns and two Vickers machine guns. Four horses were hit."

"The Queen's Christmas message was received with enthusiasm."

"Gatacre is endeavoring to reopen communication with the Indwe collieries."

The Rhodesian Mafeking relief force, according to a dispatch from Mochudi, Bechuanaland, dated Dec. 6, was progressing slowly, owing to the necessity of repairing the bridges, averaging one per mile. An intercepted mail bag, it is added, shows that twenty Boers were killed and many wounded during the British attack on the Sequani laager.

Inquiries show that the American ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, has not yet received instructions from Washington regarding the seizure of cargoes of American flour by British warships in Delagoa bay.

The privy council held a meeting at Windsor Castle to-day at which Queen Victoria proclaimed a warning to all British subjects not to assist the inhabitants of the Transvaal or Orange Free State or to sell or transport merchandise thereto under penalty of the law. The proclamation was gazetted to-night.

The imperial government, according to a dispatch from Calcutta to the Times, has accepted an offer of two batteries made by the Indian government.

## SHELLING THE BOERS.

British at Chievely and Ladysmith  
Throwing Lyddite at the Enemy.

CHIEVELY CAMP, Dec. 26.—The naval guns began shelling the Boer position at 5 o'clock this morning, using Lyddite. The shelling continued about two hours. Ever since the engagement at Colenso the enemy has been energetically improving its intrenchments. The Boers can be seen galloping freely from hill to hill. Ladysmith also had a busy morning to-day, shelling the Boer position on Umbuwa mountain. The bursting shells were plainly visible at Chievely.

Although the two armies were in sight of each other, with the temperature 102 degrees in the shade, the British yesterday enjoyed the characteristic Christmas cheer. Gentile and Kirkwood, of the South African Light Horse, left here on Sunday to inspect the patrols along the eastern hills. Their horses returned at night alone. Col. Donald, of the Royal Fusiliers, has had his collar bone broken by being thrown from his horse while on outpost duty.

Last Friday, our scouts having reported Boers in force on this side of the Tugela river, three regiments of regulars, supported by artillery, and all the available mounted volunteers, under the command of Lord Dundonald, advanced. The Boers retired across the river. The British captured five hundred cattle.

## CHURCHILL'S OWN STORY.

How the War Correspondent Escaped  
from the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill has cabled the Morning Post publishes to-day an account of his escape from captivity with the Boers after having been made a prisoner in the reconnaissance of an armored train at Estcourt. The dispatch, which is dated Lourenço Marques, Dec. 21, says:

"In the evening I concealed myself in a railway truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small store of good water. I remained hidden so, chancing discovery. The Boers searched the train at Komatiport, but did not search deep enough. After some six hours of misery I came safely here. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight, but am light in heart. I shall avail myself of every opportunity henceforth to urge earnestly the unflinching and uncompromising prosecution of the war."

"On the afternoon of Dec. 12 the Transvaal's secretary of war informed me that there was little chance of my release. I therefore resolved to escape, and the same night I left the state school prison in Pretoria by climbing the wall when the sentries' backs were turned momentarily. I walked through the streets of the town without disguise, meeting many burghers, but was not challenged in the crowd. I got through the pickets of the guards and struck the Delagoa Bay Railroad. I walked along it, evading the watchers at the bridges and culverts, and waited for a train beyond the first station. The 11:30 goods train from Pretoria had arrived before I reached the place and was moving at full speed. I boarded it with great difficulty and hid under coal sacks. I jumped from the train before dawn and was sheltered during the day in a small wood in company with a huge vulture, who displayed a lively interest in me."

"I walked on at dusk. There were no more trains that night. The danger of meeting the Boers on the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it, as I had no compass or map. I had to make wide detours to avoid bridges, stations and huts, and so my progress was very slow. Chocolate was not a satisfactory food. Progress was very slow, but I persevered with God's help. For five days my food supply was very precarious. I was lying up by daylight and walking by night. Meanwhile my escape had been discovered and my description telegraphed everywhere. All trains were searched and every one was on the watch for me. Four times the wrong people were arrested. The sixth day I managed to board a train beyond Middleburg, from whence there was direct service to Delagoa."

Arrival at Chievely.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post has received the following from Mr. Churchill, under date of Dec. 23, telegraphed from Chievely camp, where he

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## COSTLY LESSON

BOSTON PAYING DEARLY FOR IN-  
VESTING IN INFLATED STOCKS.Failure of E. C. Hodges & Co., Another  
Firm That Was Overloaded  
with Mining Shares.

BANKERS REFUSED TO GIVE AID

AND A BIG BROKERAGE CONCERN  
WAS FORCED TO SURRENDER.Total Liabilities of Boston Institu-  
tions That Have Failed in Two  
Weeks Put at Seventeen Millions.

VIEWS OF CONTROLLER DAWES

SPECULATION THE SOLE CAUSE OF  
RECENT FINANCIAL FLURRIES.Stock Exchange Manipulators Hurt  
by Bursting of Inflated Values—  
Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Case.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—E. C. Hodges & Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 53 State street, suspended business to-day. The firm is one of the largest in the city. Its dealings have been principally in municipal bonds. The firm is a member of the Boston and New York stock exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Hodges said the trouble was caused by the refusal of the Boston banks to give the firm credit on United States Mining shares. "We have five thousand shares of that stock on hand," said Mr. Hodges, and when the banks refused to accept it as a collateral, there was no course for us but to protect our creditors."

G. C. Dickson, of the law firm of Dickson & Knowles, has been named as assignee. Those interested say no statement of assets or liabilities can be made at present. The firm was composed of Edward C. Hodges, E. F. Lowrey and Frederick Swift.

The announcement on the Boston Stock Exchange, a few minutes after the opening to-day, of the embarrassment of the firm was not altogether unexpected by some of the larger financial interests. The suspension of this well-known house, it is estimated, will carry the total of liabilities of concerns here which have failed within the past two weeks close to \$17,000,000.

Department Store Assigns.  
SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 27.—Lebeck & Corbin, proprietors of the Lebeck department store, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. The main store and a branch in Carbondale have been closed. Liabilities, \$150,000. It is asserted that the value of stock on hand will cover all claims against the firm.

VIEWS OF CONTROLLER DAWES.

Recent Panic Due to Bursting of Bubbles  
Blown by Speculators.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes passed through Chicago to-day en route for Springfield, where he will address a gathering of state Republicans. Concerning the recent financial panic and present conditions, the controller said:

"The general financial condition of the country, so far as it can be judged from the banking situation, is sound and stable. The recent flurry in the speculative centers of the East was a natural sequence of the condition last summer, when the West did not need its capital and deposited it in the banks of the East in order to procure interest on its credit balances. The immense accumulation there stimulated illegitimate speculation on stock exchanges, and bubbles of credit were blown which could not but burst at the first disturbance in the abnormally cheap money market. This disturbance commenced when, in order to move its crops and to furnish legitimate industry with proper funds, the West commenced to call for its own and to withdraw currency from the East."

"The situation was also aggravated by the London money market and the prospect of gold shipments. The speculators simply had to liquidate and the legitimate demands of industry and commerce had to be satisfied. There is ample money in the country to provide for legitimate business. The business of the country was never more prosperous nor the credit of the government better. While the prices of stocks were tumbling on the New York Stock Exchange two weeks ago wages of workmen were being increased in Pennsylvania. While the prices of speculative stocks were lowest the price of government bonds—the best indication of the Nation's credit—remained at about their highest point."

"The wheels of legitimate business are moving and the recent stock panic simply reassures the money market. I do not think it has not operated to retard them. Some legitimate business concerns, with too extended lines of credit, have suffered, but the tight money market, in most instances, only precipitated a failure which was inevitable sooner or later. I see nothing in the conditions existing which might cause a recurrence of the flurry of two weeks ago and anticipate nothing of that kind."

Theory of J. H. Eckels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—James H. Eckels, former controller of the currency, to-day explained to the members of the Commercial Teachers' Federation his views on the causes of financial panics. They were due largely, he said, to the government's tendency to let millions of dollars lie idle in the various subtreasuries. "This country, in the full tide of prosperity, and rich in all that goes to make up the wealth of a great nation," said Mr. Eckels, in beginning, "suddenly felt a stringency in the money market recently and a panic all over the United States was imminent. This was in a large measure caused by the fact that thousands and millions of dollars are daily being cast into the government subtreasuries to remain idle in the vaults instead of going into the channels of circulation of the country. Secretary Gage realized the situation in a moment and diverted the money from the subtreasury to the banks. Statesmen and political economists of the country are duly impressed with the

need of a change in this direction, and I believe it will not be long before this subtreasury system will be required into by Congress. As a result it may be abolished entirely or put on a safer basis."

A Fire in Haughville.

At 3:15 this morning an alarm of fire called part of the department to the Malleable iron works in Haughville.

It was reported in this city that a serious fire was raging, but Drs. Kane and Williams, both of whom live within a square of the Malleable works, reported to the Journal that they could see no blaze.

It was discovered later that the west end of the works, where scrap iron is kept, was ablaze, but it was not thought the loss would be heavy.

## BROSAN BROS.' FIRE

AT THREE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING  
THE ALARM CAME IN.It Is Estimated by Mr. Brosnan That  
His Loss Will Reach Seventy  
Thousand Dollars.

FAIRLY HEAVY INSURANCE

THE FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE  
BASEMENT OF THE STORE.In a Short Time the Department Was  
All Out Working Valiantly—  
Fire in Haughville.

About three o'clock this morning some smoke was seen issuing from the windows on the third floor of the building at 6 and 8 West Washington street, occupied by Brosnan Brothers, dry goods.

Alarm 45 was sounded and a moment later a dozen or more fire engines and wagons were on the scene.

The smoke increased rapidly in volume and when after much work the front door of the storeroom was broken down, the smoke forced the firemen away from the entrance. A stream of water was quickly turned in, but with no apparent effect.

In the rear the smoke issued from the windows, which were covered with sheet-iron shutters which kept the smoke from showing.

The fire, it seems, started in the basement and is thought, from the furnace, which was a combination furnace, burning gas and coal. The flames were not seen for about fifteen minutes after the arrival of the department and they appeared first in the rear, breaking out of the basement windows, showing that the fire had for some time been raging there.

The heat was intense and two streams thrown into the basement in the rear for ten minutes seemed to have no effect.

Efforts were made to break down the doors and windows on the first floor in order to keep the fire confined to the basement, but the blaze appeared on the first floor before that had been accomplished.

A half hour's work resulted in quenching the flames on the ground floor in the rear, but the fire raged almost as fiercely as ever in the basement.

Mr. Brosnan says his loss will be \$70,000, about three-fourths covered by insurance.

BLAZE NOT VISIBLE.

The blaze was not visible from the front for some time, and then only by the fire in the rear throwing light to the front. The smoke in front increased in volume, and continued pouring from the upper floors, little smoke coming out at the ground floor after the doors had been open for a few moments.

For the first time in several months the water tower was brought into service. The tower was placed and soon a stream was pouring into the building through the windows on the second and third floors.

At 4 o'clock the fire was under control. John D. Brosnan, a member of the firm, appeared on the scene of the fire shortly before 4 o'clock, and after looking over the place decided that there was little left in the building which had not been damaged. He figured the loss at \$70,000, three-fourths of which is covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is not known, though it is thought to have originated in the furnace. The elevator shaft, which carried the smoke to the upper floors, was responsible for the idea that the fire was in the upper part.

WATCHMAN ON DUTY.

During the months when fires are kept going in the furnaces a fireman and watchman is on duty in the building. Daniel Lynch, the watchman on duty last night, said he was on the second floor and noticed the smell of something burning.

Soon he discovered smoke coming up the elevator shaft and immediately raised a window and asked a passerby to turn in the alarm. He said he had not been in the basement for some time previous and when last there saw no evidences of fire. The opinion of the firemen who encountered the flames in the rear of the basement was that the fire had been raging there for an hour or more.

The flames were confined to the one building, which was owned by Edward Schurman, and property adjoining was not damaged so far as known, though there was a possibility of the large amount of water turned into the basement flooding others on either side.

A few moments after 4 o'clock the flames had broken out again on the third floor, but it was thought there was no danger but that they could be held in check.

Though the fire was at an hour when but few people were on the streets, the second alarm turned in caused many to leave their beds and come down town. The south side of Washington street was crowded, and for a time there was every prospect of a general conflagration in the center of the business district.

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## FLED AS USUAL

FILIPINO STRONGHOLD ATTACKED  
BY COLONEL LOCKETT'S MEN.1,000 Rebels, the Force That Occupied  
San Mateo When Lawton Was  
Killed, Severely Punished.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR TRENCHES

AND FORCED TO SEEK SAFETY IN  
MOUNTAIN FASTNESSES.Their Losses Reported as Heavy,  
While Only Four American Sol-  
diers Were Wounded.

MAJ. LOGAN'S GALLANT FIGHT

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SAN  
JACINTO, IN WHICH HE FELL.One of the Sharpest and Most Trying  
Engagements of the War—Latest  
Casualty List Furnished by Otis.

MANILA, Dec. 27, 10:15 p. m.—Colonel Lockett, with 2,500 men, including artillery, attacked this morning a strong force of insurgents entrenched in the mountains east of San Mateo. The enemy were completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, amid which they fled in every direction. Four Americans were wounded. The Filipino loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for three hours into the trenches. It is supposed the insurgents were those who were driven out of San Mateo on the day General Lawton was killed. They numbered probably a thousand.

A dozen lines of insurgent trenches covered the steep trail through the hills, and likewise the valley below, along which the Americans passed. The main attacking party consisted of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, a troop of cavalry and artillery. Colonel Lockett commanding in person. The rest of the command operated from remote points in an endeavor to carry out Colonel Lockett's plan of throwing his lines around the enemy and thus cutting off retreat. The nature of the mountainous country made it impracticable to execute this movement successfully. After the insurgents began to run there was a vain attempt to use artillery.

It now appears that one American was killed in the attack upon the Subig garrison yesterday by General Santa Ana. The insurgent organ Independencia, which was suppressed by the Americans, resumed publication on Nov. 21 in Bontoc province.

FILIPINOS LOST HEAVILY.  
Details of the Fight in Which Major Logan Was Killed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mail advices have reached the War Department in regard to the crushing defeat administered by Wheaton's brigade to the insurgents near San Jacinto, early in November, in which engaged Major John A. Logan, Jr., lost his life. According to the report of the Manila American, the Thirty-third Infantry, under Colonel Hare, encountered a force of the enemy between San Fabian and San Jacinto, and brought on one of the sharpest engagements of the war, resulting in the death of more insurgents than in any other fight since the beginning of the insurrection. The battle raged for two hours, and at its conclusion seventy-seven dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Many wounded were found hidden in the high grass and creek bottoms. It is estimated that over one hundred insurgents were killed in the fight, among twenty to thirty being found together in several places. Twenty-nine prisoners and one hundred rifles were captured. The Americans lost one officer killed and six men wounded. The officer killed was Major John A. Logan, Jr., who was shot through the head during the first few minutes of the engagement, while at the head of his battalion, which formed an advance guard. He was in the act of assisting a wounded soldier and was hit by a Mauser bullet, fired by a sharpshooter, concealed in the top of a coconut tree. He died a few hours later.

A reconnaissance on Tuesday, made by Major Buck's battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry, in the vicinity of San Jacinto, developed nothing of importance, but afterwards General Wheaton received information that the enemy was assembling in strong force there for the purpose of preventing our control of the road from Dagupan north, through San Jacinto, by which it was considered probable that Aguinaldo's Tarlac army would attempt to retreat. The Thirty-third was ordered out, accompanied by a Gatling gun, with a detachment of the Thirtieth, under the command of Captain Howland, of General Wheaton's staff. The troops encountered five miles of the worst road ever found in Luzon, being a succession of creeks and ditches into which the men sank to their waists in mud and water. Every bridge was unserviceable and had to be repaired, where possible. In most cases the men with horses plunged into the quagmire and struggled through as best they could. Nothing but the indomitable energy of Captain Howland enabled the Gatling to get into action. A score of times it was necessary to unhitch the horses and lead them around through rice fields, while a hundred soldiers dragged the gun over the ditches or broken bridges.

The fight was opened by the insurgents two miles from Jacinto, while the leading battalion was passing a clump of native houses surrounded by a grove of coconut trees, and the men were knee deep in mud. The first fire came from sharpshooters in trees and houses and from a small trench across the road, all at close range. There was also a heavy fire from thickets more distant to the right and left. The aim of the sharpshooters was deadly and was directed at the officers, for the first fire that fell were either chevrons or shoulder straps. The officer hit, besides Major Logan, was Captain Greene. He, also, was shot from a tree, but his wound was slight. The regiment never wavered a moment.

The crack marksmen it contained soon located the natives and began knocking them out of the trees like squirrels. The men rushed at the trench, through the soft mud, waist deep, and passed over it, leaving dead four Filipinos within. At the same time the regiment deployed as skirmishers. Major Cronin's on the right and Major Marsh's on the left. Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Breton directed the general movement.

The skirmish line, which was nearly two miles long, rushed forward rapidly through water-soaked rice fields, ditches, creeks and thickets, firing all the time and doing deadly execution. The Filipinos made the best stand for a long time, several cases being reported of the rebels remaining in position behind cover until the Americans were within twenty feet of them. Major Marsh's battalion surprised a trench full of insurgents by coming upon their flanks. They poured a terrible fire along the trench, slaughtering nearly all in it. Just before entering the trench the Gatling did good execution by killing five of a party that was guarding a broken bridge and afterwards swept the country beyond the town, driving 150 rebels into the hills.

Major Marsh's battalion entered the town first and captured a large battle-flag that was floating over a convent. Not a native was left in the town when the troops arrived, except a blind boy and one woman. Most of the survivors of the insurgent force are supposed to have escaped toward Macabalan or Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them farther, as the troops were exhausted, the ammunition was low and the men only had two days' rations with them, with no possibility of getting further supplies from San Fabian, owing to the condition of the road. The column camped for the night at San Jacinto. Five more rebels were killed during the night by the outposts. Among the bodies was found was that of a lieutenant colonel, supposed to be in command of the rebels at that point.

CASUALTY LIST FROM OTIS.

Two Soldiers Killed and a Number  
Wounded in Recent Fights.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—General Otis, at Manila, sent to the War Department to-day the following list of casualties, not previously reported:

—Killed in Action.—  
In engagement near Bana, Dec. 11: Third Cavalry, Company A, Harry Sweger, Charles W. Frages, 23.  
At Romblon, Panay, Dec. 10: Eighteenth Infantry, Company C, Charles Weley.

—Wounded.—  
William J. Sheehey, hospital corps, abdomen and head, slight; wounded and taken prisoner during attack on train near Angeles Sept. 22; escaped during engagement near Macabalan, Dec. 23.  
Action near Alamosan, Panay, P. I., Nov. 20: Sixth Infantry, Company F, Thomas Russell, foot, slight; Company H, John Nadeau, thigh, severe; Nineteenth Infantry, Company A, William Hicks, arm, severe.

Action at La Granja, Samar, Dec. 8: Sixth Infantry, Company M, Payton M. Vornack, buttock, slight; Reed M. Keeney, shoulder, slight.  
Action on Gligan, Samar, Dec. 8: Sixth Infantry, Company D, Raymond B. Burbee, thigh, slight; William Huggard, both wrists, slight.

Advance on Sibul, Dec. 10: Fourth Cavalry, Lorenzo De Clairmont, corporal, chest, moderate; Company H, Winthrop Richardson, corporal, thigh, severe.

Action at Ivo, Dec. 9: Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company E, Gish Wade, leg, slight. Action near Tarlac, Dec. 10: Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company H, Burt McCoy, corporal, thigh, severe.

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—General Otis has notified the War Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Duke of Fife and St. Paul, carrying the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Col. George S. Anderson, which left San Francisco Nov. 21, and the transports Ohio and Indiana, carrying the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, Col. E. T. C. Richmond commanding, which left San Francisco Nov. 24. The Thirtieth Infantry was organized at Jefferson Barracks and the Fortieth Infantry at Fort Riley, Kan. General Otis reports that there were no casualties in either regiment on the voyage.

CIVIL MARRIAGES TO BE LEGAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—General Otis has issued a decree authorizing the celebration of civil marriages in the Philippines. He cabled Secretary Root to that effect to-day and the secretary promptly approved the action. Heretofore all marriages were celebrated by the Catholic Church, so that Protestants and non-Christians were prohibited from marrying. The decree does not interfere with the Catholics, who may be married according to their own rites, but extends the privilege of civil marriage to those who desire it, just as is practiced in the United States.

BOUTELLE CRITICALLY ILL.

The Maine Representative Suffering  
from Bright's Disease.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Representative C. A. Boutelle, of Maine, is at a sanatorium in Brookline, but his exact condition is unknown except to his intimate relatives. To-night it was understood here that his condition was very serious, but inquiry at his home in Bangor brought word that there had been no reason to believe that his condition had materially changed since yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A special to the Press from Bangor says: "The report comes to-night from a trustworthy Portland man who talked with a physician acquainted with the case that Representative Boutelle is suffering from Bright's disease in its last stages, and that the violent attacks, bordering on delirium, which he has experienced in the last few days have been caused by uraemic poisoning, which results in convulsions, resembling symptoms of insanity. While the utmost secrecy has been maintained ever since Mr. Boutelle's return to his home concerning his real condition, it has become known, through various sources, that his case is far more critical than has been admitted by the doctors or members of the family. His departure from Bangor was made with the utmost secrecy on Christmas night, when few persons were about, and nothing was known of it, even by the newspapers, until late on Tuesday night."

AN OHIO FAGIN.

James Poorman Accused of Teaching  
Children How to Steal.

LIMA, O., Dec. 27.—James Poorman, arrested here to-day, has been conducting a school of crime, according to the stories of Aggie Scanlan, aged eight, and others, to the police. The Scanlan girl said that Poorman instructed her and several others to mingle with the boys in the streets, to pick up articles from the counters. How well he schooled them is evidenced that none was detected, but when the police searched Poorman's room they found two trunks full of plunder—jewelry and small articles of value.

## BIG MEN TALK

MUCH ENTHUSIASM AT THE REPUB-  
LICAN LOVE FEAST.Chairman Hernly Gratified at the Un-  
usual Attendance and Words  
of Encouragement.

ROOM SELECTED IS TOO SMALL

TO ACCOMMODATE ALL WHO DE-&lt;